

# COLUMBIA.

Tuesday Morning, Aug. 29, 1865.

## The Departure of a Late Sovereign.

It is, we believe, to the late Senator Hammond that we owe the phrase, "Cotton is King," and he employed it, first, in relation to foreign States, and in comparison with their several material powers. And, certainly, had cotton been continued, as the representative property of the whole United States, upheld by that power, and tenaciously asserted by its cupidity, as well as by its strength, there would be no deposition of the monarch from his throne. Representing the Confederate Government, exclusively, it was otherwise. He then drew upon himself the hostility of the United States Government, and failed, through their fears, to secure the support of those foreign powers, which were yet largely dependent upon his agency and aid. He was for the time ignored; and England, groaning from the lack of cotton—her machinery silent—her operatives starving—continued to cry aloud, through the small treble of Lord John Russell, "Cotton is not King." Of course, England could acknowledge no king coming from America. But cotton was king, and of legitimate origin, but he was banded against, blindly and tacitly, by those who were his proper subjects. Had he any fair play at the hands of the Confederate Government? What was his treatment by the very powers which, finally, depended upon his agency for all their resources. Had his agency been sooner resorted to and relied on. Mr. Davis would not probably have so quickly gone by the board. At the commencement of the late disastrous war, the South was full of cotton. It could be bought at 7½ to 8½ cents everywhere. A general feeling of doubt and insecurity prevailed among the planters. They lacked money. They had nothing else to sell. A very eminent gentleman, after consulting with his friends, proceeded to Richmond, and counselled with certain of the ruling powers on this subject. He advised that the Confederate Government should become the proprietor of all the cotton in the country, at eight cents—should hold it tenaciously—should bank upon it—and deny its use to private speculation. This was probably the only process by which to assert the sovereignty of King Cotton. But he was laughed at by the wisacres in power. We remember the indignation which he expressed in company at the treatment he received. "I have heard," said he, "that I was made the laughing stock of certain Secretaries and Senators, among their idiotic underlings and Jackals." It was not long after when this same Confederate Government did enter the market, and bought up the same cotton at prices ranging from twenty-five to eighty cents, with the view to foreign credit and influence at foreign courts. But this was not all. Cotton was what we may call a generic power, and hence its sovereignty. The agencies of the Government were, in brief, so many agencies of cotton. Cotton represented the peculiar claims of the South—its negro capital—its local interests as well as institutions—it was the cementing property of the State. To what sort of persons were these interests confided? Who were the premiers and counsellors, the agents and officers, having in charge the concerns of this great monarchy? Of Mr. Davis, himself, we wish to say nothing unkindly. But if the Government of the United States should hang him they would show themselves very ungrateful. He has so governed as to put the game entirely into their hands. The Democracy of the South did their part, most effectually in this work of sectional suicide. Their Congresses were as sorry a set of men, with few exceptions, as ever had the privilege of cutting the throat of a Commonwealth. They succumbed to every requisition of Mr. Davis. They were a collection of pliant placid antacids. The President, himself, a man of decided talents, stubborn will, great purity of character, and a patriotism which might have been saving had it

been coupled with a healthy temperament, was yet a bilious-ascetic, of keen prejudices, great and morbid self-esteem, strong sympathies, antipathies quite as strong—a very Cassius—who continued, through blind antipathies and sympathies quite as blind, to gather about him a cabinet and officers, some of whom were almost idiotic, few of whom were capable, none of whom perhaps was at all capable of the duties to which he was assigned. And so, King Cotton was overthrown; by his own people, his own subjects; his first officers and agents, his Prime Minister and his cloud of cloudy counsellors.

## Negro Statistics in South Carolina.

Something has already been said on this subject in our columns; but it will not be amiss to give the full list of those districts in this State in which the negro exceeds the white population in numbers. There are twenty of them, and the returns are from the census of 1860:

|   | White. | Colored. |
|---|--------|----------|
| Abbeville.....  | 11,516 | 20,869   |
| Barnwell.....   | 12,702 | 18,041   |
| Beaufort.....   | 6,714  | 33,339   |
| Charleston.....   | 29,188 | 40,912   |
| Chester.....  | 7,093  | 11,024   |
| Clarendon.....  | 4,378  | 8,717    |
| Colleton.....   | 9,255  | 32,661   |
| Darlington.....   | 8,432  | 11,929   |
| Edgefield.....  | 15,654 | 24,233   |
| Fairfield.....  | 6,373  | 15,738   |
| Georgetown.....   | 3,013  | 18,292   |
| Kershaw.....  | 5,048  | 8,038    |
| Laurens.....  | 10,529 | 13,320   |
| Marlborough.....  | 5,373  | 7,061    |
| Newberry.....   | 7,000  | 13,870   |
| Orangeburg.....   | 8,108  | 16,788   |
| Richland.....   | 6,863  | 11,444   |
| Sumter.....   | 6,857  | 17,002   |
| Union.....  | 8,670  | 10,965   |
| Williamsburg.....                                       | 5,187  | 10,302   |
| Counties in which white population preponderates.....   | 10     |          |
| Counties in which colored population preponderates..... | 20     |          |
| Whole number of counties in State.....                  | 30     |          |

## Crime.

Here is an interesting catalogue, full of hope for humanity, which we copy from the *Darlington Era*:

Before a Military Commission which convened at Georgetown, S. C., June 30, 1865, by virtue of Special Orders of the District Commander, of which Colonel George H. Nye, 29th Maine Volunteers, was President, the following parties were arranged, tried and sentenced, viz: Billy Wilson, William Arnell, Scipio, Anthrum McConnell and Gabriel, (colored civilians,) for the deliberate murder of J. W. Skinner, a citizen of Georgetown District, on or about May 11, 1865, by shooting him, the aforesaid J. W. Skinner, after forcing him to walk a quarter of a mile into the woods, upon the plantation of Joseph W. Ford, in Georgetown District, S. C. Charge 2d: For an attempt to murder Mr. Joseph Ford and his nephew Stephen Coachman, citizens of Georgetown District, S. C., on the plantation of the former gentleman, on or about May 11, 1865.

Having been found guilty, upon mature consideration of the evidence adduced, the accused, Billy Wilson, William Arnell, Scipio, Anthrum McConnell and Gabriel, were, by the Commission, sentenced "to be hanged by the neck until dead, at such time and place as the General commanding may direct."

The proceedings, findings and sentence of the parties mentioned having been approved by the District Commander, Gen. Beal, with the recommendation of the exercise of mercy toward Gabriel, Scipio and Anthrum McConnell, they will be held in close confinement until the time and the place of the execution of their sentences shall be designated by the Department Commander.

At present the miserable offenders are incarcerated in the jail at Georgetown, and their approaching end should be a warning to any who may be disposed to deeds of violence or death. "Whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

Before the same commission, Anthrum (colored civilian) was tried and found guilty, on the charge of robbery of Mrs. Margaret Johnson, residing in Georgetown District, S. C., in May last, of one gold ring, one pair gold spectacles, three dollars in silver, one silver spoon, a number of plates, cups and saucers, five and one-half yards of cloth, five cotton quilts, two mattresses, one pair shoes, two dress patterns, four shawls, handkerchiefs, laces, stockings, table-coths, towels, &c. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor at such place as shall be designated by the proper authority.

Also, Henry Green, (colored civilian,) on charge of threatening to murder John A. McCullough, citizen of Williamsburg District, S. C., in April, 1865, for the purpose of obtaining money. The aforesaid Green, with a

gang of negroes, entered the house of the said McCullough early in the morning of the 19th of April, 1865, ordering him out of bed and threatening to hang him unless he told where his money was. Not complying, he was forced out of doors, when Green ordered a gallows to be built—a handkerchief to be tied over his eyes, and hung; whereupon Mrs. John A. McCullough (wife of John A. McCullough) told where the money was, and her husband was released.

The same Henry Green, on charge of threatening to murder for the purpose of obtaining money. In this that he entered the dwelling house of W. G. Rogerson, citizen of Georgetown District, S. C., on the night of May 10, 1865, and did threaten the said Rogerson with death in the following language, to wit: "I must have all your money, or I will kill you and burn the house and you with it."

Against Green also were three indictments for robbery, sustained in the charges above mentioned, as well as by a further charge of entering the residence of Dr. Gester, citizen of Williamsburg District, S. C., on the 12th April, 1865, and robbing him, his wife and children of clothing and other articles.

Upon all these charges and specifications, the commission found the said Green guilty, and sentenced him to five years' imprisonment at hard labor, at such place as the Commanding General might designate.

**POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT IN GRANTING PARDONS.**—The President's door was thrown open at the usual hour to-day, and the room was soon filled with a motley crowd of both sexes. As usual, two-thirds of those present desired pardons for themselves or friends; but the bearing of the President towards such applicants has been noticeably changed of late. His sense of justice revolts at the bare idea of bribery and corruption being instrumental in obtaining the pardon of any one. The *Herald's* exposure of an instance last week in which \$500, paid to Hon. Thomas Corwin, secured what the applicant seemed otherwise unable to obtain, appears to have first called his attention to the subject, and aroused his suspicions. He is now determined to exercise the greatest caution in the matter, and to give each individual case his undivided personal attention. His first step, therefore, was to suspend action in the Attorney-General's office upon all applications for pardon until some disposition has been made of those already accumulated. No more requisitions are to be made on the State Department for pardon until further orders.

The President is reported to have been severe in his remarks to those who approached him on the subject of pardons to-day. One old gentleman had a letter in his possession stating that his pardon could be obtained for \$900. The President desired to know who offered to obtain it for that sum. He wanted, above all things, to ascertain who the men were that accepted bribes. He said he had been notified that unfair and dishonest influences were used to obtain pardons; but he desired specific information instead of generalities, and declared that his office was the pardon office, and that the Attorney-General's office had little to do with it. The newspapers might assert that 200 were pardoned daily, because that number of requisitions passed through the Attorney-General's office; but he wished the fact to be known that he investigated each case himself, and only granted such petitions as recommended themselves to his clemency. Some of those present asked for permission to call again for a further consideration of their cases. The President significantly replied, "It would be some time before many more pardons were granted." This would seem to dispose of the project of organizing a separate pardon bureau.

**SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.**—We are informed that the track from Orangeburg to Columbia is proceeding very well from both sides, and that the bridge over the Congaree River will be completed this week.

[*Charleston News.*]

**RAILROAD IRON.**—We are pleased to announce that the South Carolina Railroad Company received yesterday per bark Fannie, from New York, about five hundred tons railroad iron, which will be immediately used in laying their track.

[*Charleston Courier.*]

Andrew Thompson lately shot and killed Mary Elmore, at Smyrna, Delaware, because Mary loved somebody else better than she did Andrew.

There are said to be seventy-four divorce cases awaiting trial at La-Crosse, Wisconsin. Every complainant is said to be a soldier or a soldier's wife.

**ILL TREATMENT OF BLACKS.**—The falsehoods continually circulated by Northern correspondents and others on this subject, are well illustrated by the following extract from a recent letter from the Mayor of Fayetteville, North Carolina:

To the Editor of the *Wilmington Herald*:

The attention of the municipal authorities has just been called to an editorial, in your issue of the 10th inst., entitled "The Result of Obstinacy." They have, in consequence of your article, caused an investigation to be made of each cause of complaint therein contained, and communicate to your paper the result of that investigation, vouching for its entire truthfulness in every particular:

The first specific allegation in your article is that "two negroes were tied up and publicly whipped by the sheriff on the sentence of a magistrate, in the town of Fayetteville." The fact is that two negroes were not tied up and whipped by the sheriff, but one negro, who was proven to be guilty of larceny, was sentenced by a magistrate to be whipped, and was whipped accordingly by a person deputized as constable. In this case the magistrate exceeded his jurisdiction and committed an error; he should have bound the negro over to answer the charge at the next course. If he had done this, the negro would, upon conviction, have been sentenced by the court to receive the same punishment which was inflicted—whipping being the punishment for larceny by the laws of North Carolina, whether the crimes be committed by a white or a black person. This whole matter then is thus resolved.

A prominent New York journal recently attempted to answer an article in the *Times* on this feature of North Carolina law, by saying that no white man had ever been left tied until a storm blew down the tree as "certainly happened a few days ago to a negro in North Carolina." We accordingly quote further from the Mayor's letter:

The second allegation is that "other negroes were tied to trees and whipped, and then left tied until a storm prostrated the trees, and the poor negroes fell with them, and laid a long time before being relieved."

This charge is without foundation, in the manner and connection in which it is made. The report originated from this circumstance. The captain of the local police—a military officer of the United States—caused two negroes, who were proved to be guilty of sheep-stealing, to be tied up by the thumbs to two lamp posts, and to remain so suspended for two hours. While this military order was being executed, there was a storm of wind (with some rain) and two small elm trees were blown down. The negroes were not "tied to trees," but to iron lamp posts, and the trees which were blown down were small, and not within fifty yards of the negroes. This was not done by "civilians" or by the "civil authorities."

**BUREAUCRACY.**—Nineteen-twentieths—aye, more—of the employees of the departments are hostile to the policy of the President. The bureaus, almost without exception, are presided over by his political foes, who have crammed their respective offices with the bitterest of radicals and negro worshippers. With some few designing exceptions, used for a disguise, no applicant is appointed by them who is not unqualifiedly committed to negro suffrage and equality; and no employee, however efficient and competent, is promoted who is not of the same stripe. The proscription and favoritism has become a studied system in many of the bureaus.

[*Herald's Washington Despatch.*]

**RESTORATION OF SOUTHERN ESTATES TO PARDONED OWNERS.**—During the last week, upwards of a dozen citizens of the South, who had obtained their pardons, made personal application at the Freedmen's Bureau for the restoration of lands which had been taken into the custody of the Bureau. On production of the certificates of pardon, the applicants were furnished with orders upon the local agents of the Bureau in the South for the restitution of the property claimed, with the provision that the owners be made to compensate the blacks for the crops they may be cultivating thereon, or leave them in undisturbed possession until the same are harvested.

Harry Leslie, loaded with chains, made his third ascension over the Niagara River, recently. There was a heavy storm, but the crowd was large and enthusiastic.

Our devil advises any young couple who are "engaged," and wish to prevent the tongue of scandal from dealing harshly with them, to give a wild

## Local Items.

To insure insertion, advertisers are requested to hand in their notices before 4 o'clock p. m.

**SOLDIER MISSING.**—Attention is solicited to the advertisement, by Wm. B. Davis, headed "Information Wanted," and calling for information touching a missing soldier, Levi N. Davis, of Company K, 47th Georgia Regiment. See the details in the advertisement. All humane persons, capable of giving any information, with regard to this missing soldier, will be pleased to communicate with this office, or the advertiser.

The following is a List of Letters remaining at the Shiver House:

Mrs. S. M. Bell, Mrs. John English, Mrs. Emma Blood, Mrs. M. S. Shepperd, Mrs. Rebecca Gilmore, Mrs. M. L. Bonner, Mrs. Jenny Williams, Mrs. T. S. Nickerson, Mrs. H. C. Bower (2), Mrs. Mary Allen, Mrs. Gracy Adams, Miss M. G. Mobley, Miss A. S. Edwards, Miss C. A. Park, Miss F. T. Burdett, Mr. M. Edwards, Mr. J. L. Owen, Dr. J. E. Glover, J. B. Black, W. Connor, Dr. J. E. Glover, J. C. Janney (2), R. Jordan, T. Colderman 25th Ohio, R. L. Bryan, R. R. Hudgins, B. Harrison, R. Gardiner, W. S. Davis, R. G. Center, J. J. Fripp, W. G. Brown, T. G. Gerardeau, J. H. Kinard.

**WATER WORKS AND TAXES.**—We met an excellent citizen this morning at sunrise. "Do," quoth he, "pitch into the Council about our water works. We can get no water." "Exactly," said we; "and the Council, anticipating you, says, 'Do pitch into the citizens, who will not come forward and pay their taxes. How can we carry on the city works, of any kind, unless the taxes are paid?' "But," says our excellent friend, "I have paid my taxes." "Alas!" we replied, "it requires some ten of you to say the same thing if you would save the city." From what we hear, there are only four citizens, as yet, who have squared accounts with the tax collector! And thus the accounts stand between the parties. And since this conversation, we have been requested by half-a-dozen others to "pitch into the Council." Let us propose to both parties to "pitch into" each other before the Superior Provoost Court. Let the citizens impeach Council for neglect of duty, and Council prosecute the citizens for non-payment of taxes, and by the time the Provoost Court shall have done with them, the pitching process will make every man's pitcher to run over!

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published for the first time this morning:

G. W. Williams & Co.—Brokers.  
—New Goods.  
Strayed—Apply at this office.  
Simons & Kerrison—New Goods.  
John Caldwell—Declination.  
Durbee & Walter—Cottage Wanted.  
W. B. Davis—Information Wanted.  
A. F. M.—Meeting.  
G. M. Coffin—Groceries, Dry Goods, etc.  
Jacob Levin—Furniture Sale.  
—Dry Goods, Perfumery, etc.  
Mrs. Walter—Ladies' Clothing.

**FOREIGN VIEW OF OUR LABOR QUESTION.**—There are some elements in the American character which foreigners cannot understand. Upon these we rely to treat successfully the serious questions now pressing upon us. As indicating how serious these questions seem to outsiders, and how necessary it is that only those whose responsibility or immediate interest will prompt them to the utmost care should deal with the matter, the opinion of the *London Times* may be quoted. It says:

"In the West Indies, in the larger islands, the negroes refuse to work, though the planters, with their own wealth and the twenty millions of pounds distributed among them for compensation, were able to pay them. In the South there are no longer any rich, and few able to pay for labor, even were the negroes willing to work. In the West Indies it was possible to live on the spontaneous productions of the soil. Not so in the Southern States. It is easy for a victorious government, by a few words, to strike off the fetters of the slave, and suddenly dislocate and destroy the industry of a whole community, but it is not easy to find an answer to the awful question as to the probable fate of a million or two of negroes suddenly thrown upon their own resources in the midst of an exhausted and impoverished community."

**THE NUMBER OF BATTLES.**—The number of battles fought during the war is given by an exchange, who, we think, under-states the number as two hundred and sixty-two. Of these, the soil of Virginia drank the blood of eighty-nine, Tennessee witnessed thirty-seven, Missouri twenty-five, Georgia twelve, South Carolina ten, North Carolina eleven, Alabama seven, Florida five, Kentucky fourteen, the Indian Territory and New Mexico one each. Once the wave of war rolled into a Northern State, and broke in the great billow of Gettysburg. Of the battles enumerated, sixteen were naval engagements.

The largest Indian tribe now in this country is the Camanches. They number 20,000.

It is the pale passions that are the fiercest; it is the violence of the chill